LETTER

TO A By William

Friend in the Country,

Attempting a Solution of the Scruples & Objections of a Conscientious or Religious Nature, commonly made against the New Way of receiving the Small-Pox.

By a MINISTER in BOSTON.

thing, IS IT LAWFULL TO SAVE LIFE, OR TO DESTROY IT?

these son and let them alone: for if this counsel, or this work be of Men, it will come to nought: But if it be of GOD, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against GOD.

S. GERRISH, at his Shop in Corn-Hill.

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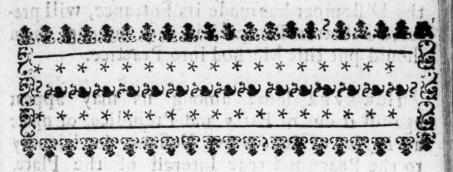
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textism, at his Shop in Confilling, Musexxii.



To my Friend in the Country.

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HE new Method of receiving the Small-Pox by Incision (or Inocu-lation as 'tis commonly call'd) has been, you know, the Subject not only of plentiful Discourse, but of angry Debate and sierce

Contention among us in this Town. And it is a very unhappy Circumstance attending us here, that almost every thing that is now done or doing among us, if it be at all of a publick nature, creates Heats and Animosities. I am in hopes our good People will by and by be sensible of the folly and mischief of this, and come to such a Temper as will suffer them to differ from one another without being angry with one another. In the mean time, I hope that the People in other Towns where A 2

the Distemper has made its Entrance, will preferve a better Temper, if any among them should put this Method into Practice.

However some among us may appear against it out of Party and Prejudice, or make an Engine of it to serve Designs, not friendly to the Peace and true Interest of the Place, yet there are many who are Conscientiously averse to it, I believe; and, if these preserve the Meckies of Wisdom, they are (as a very Reverend Person has lately said of them) greatly to be commended and honour'd in that they will not all against a doubting Conscience.

I perceive that the Scruples and Objections commonly offer'd by People here, have such a force upon your Mind, as keeps you from going into this Method which may be your Safety and Preservation. Now Friendship, (the Offices of which should be facredly regarded by us,) obliges me to attempt to relieve and help you, in a Matter wherein your life, so precious in it self, and deservedly dear to me, is so much concerned.

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For Satisfaction about the Safety of this Method in an ordinary way of Providence, together with the Easiness of it, I refer you to the Observations on it made and published by the Reverend Mr. Colman; of the greatest part of which Matters of Fact by him related I have my self been an Eye witness.

But that which you want Satisfaction about is, the Scruples and Objections of a Confcientious or Religious Nature, which are commonly offer'd by People against this Method. These, I shall endeavour to answer and resolve, as I am able, in a sew words; and if they afford you any Light or Satisfaction respecting the same, you may communicate them to whom you please; and if it should be tho't worth while to make them public, I think none can censure me for starting out of my Line, or medling with what is none of my Business, since the thing I am now upon relates to Religion and Conscience.

ONE great thing urg'd against this Practice is, That it is not lawful for me to make my Self sick when I am well: Or voluntarily to bring a Distemper upon my self. To bring Sickness upon ones felf for its own fake, is what no Man in his right wits would do. But to make my felf Sick in fuch a way, as may probably serve my Health, and save my Life, and with such a Design is certainly sitting and Reasonable, and therefore lawful. This is every day practis'd among People without any Scruple, in Purges and Vomits, and other things in Medical Use. Now, if I may lawfully make my felf Sick by taking semething in at my Mouth, why not by putting fomething in at My Arm? Or, if I may lawfully make my ell Sick for one day, why not for two days,

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or more, as the Case may require? Ave, but this is to bring a Distemper upon my felf. I think it can bardly be call'd bringing it upon my felf, when the Case is so with me, (not having had the Distemper, and living in an infected Air) that I can't but expect to undergo it in a very little time. I know indeed GOD can preserve me from the Infection, but when my Neighbours all round me are vifited, I know of no Warrant that any particular Person has to expect an extraordinary Preservation. He that has no reason to think, but that he is as liable to the Small-Pox as other people are, and yet keeps in the Way of it, expetting that God will preserve him untouch'd, however some may give it the Name of Trust and Faith, and the like, I cannot but look upon it and call it Presumption. In short, I can't but think, when I am in fuch Circumstances, that I cannot rationally nor warrantably expect to escape the Distemper, it is then lawful for me to bring upon my self a lesser Degree of it, to prevent a greater. I'll put the Cafe thus, If I have not had the Small-Pox, it is to be sup. posed, there is in my body, what I'll call the Fuel of that Distemper, and there only wants the lighting of a Spark to fet this Fuel on burning. The Air I breath in is full of thefe Sparks; and I may expect every Breath I fetch to draw fome of them in : It now it appears upon daily Experience, that making an licision in my Arm, and letting the Spark in that way, the Fuel will burn with less herceness

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and confequently danger; why may'nt I take it in that way? Why must I needs stay till it come in at my Mouth or Nostrils, or thro' some of the porous Parts of my body? For my part, I think the Law of Self-Preservation, which is GOD's Law, requires me to take this Method of Sasety, whereby (to use the apt Words of another,) the Disease is, thro' GOD's common Blessing, happily converted into a Remedy.

WHAT then, will you not wait GOD's Time for it? They ask. I think then is the Time Providence calls me to this Method of Safety, when I am in imminent and immediate danger of the Distemper the other way. Should any one go into the Practice of Inoculation, out of a fancy or Bravado, without his being in known hazard of the Distemper by the common way of Infection, I should not think it warrantable. But then is GOD's rime for us to use means of Sasety, when we are in apparent danger of any deadly or destructive Evil.

But then, 'tis ask'd again, What can't you trust GOD?—I suppose every body will allow that the Use of Means is not inconsistent with Trust in GOD; and why there can't be Trust in GOD in the Use of this means, as well as other, I cannot imagine. Why, it is a going some GOD to Man, some say. What then, can't we make Use of Men and Means in a time of danger without going from GOD? If any, A

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like Asa, look to the Physician, and not to the LORD, they are very irreligious and profate therein. But if any do principally and in the first place seek to GOD, may they not then innocently and lawfully make use of the best bumane bely the Providence of GOD affords them? I must profess and declare on the part of many of the Inoculated, that they and their Friends concern'd in them, have gone into the Practice with many Prayers to GOD, and other suitable expressions of Trust and Devotion.

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Bur still some sav, this Practise looks to them like taking God's Work out of His band. __ Indeed this Distemper can arrest none without a Committion from God. But yet it is not inflicted by God's immediate band; we receive it in a natural way, and by means of fecond Caufes; and this we do in the Way of Inoculation, as well as of common Infection. If we have the Small Pox in either of these ways, it is still the Work of God: For all fecond Caufes depend on and act under Him the first Cause. And, the Application of Means natural for this or that End, is it not an Application to the God of nature? If God does not co-operate by His actual Providence can the Effect be produc'd? For, who is he that Sain, and it cometh to pass, when the Lord commander it not? What is there of the hand or power Man in this Work, after the Incision is made and the matter apply'd ? The Werk

fill left with God, and we must wait upon Him for His actual Influence and Blessing, even as the Husbandman does for the Rain and Shines of Heaven, after the Seed is thrown into the Earth.

But the Small Pox is a Judgment of God, sent to punish and humble us for our Sins; and what shall we so evade it, and think to turn it away from us? I fully agree to it, that it is a fore Jugdment of God upon us for our Sins, which we have much deferv'd: And it is greatly to be lamented that it has no better Effect upon the hearts of Men ----. is it Unlawful to use means for our Preservation from a defolating Judgment? Especially, if at the very time that God fends the Judgment, He shews us a way to escape the Extremity and Destruction at least, if not the Touch of it. If a gracious God shews us so much Mercy as this under the Judgment, does it become us to put it away from our selves, or rather should we not accept it with Adoring Thankfulness? If this Town was to suffer an Inundation, that would be a more terrible Judgment than this, and we should look upon it too as a righteous Punishment for our Sins; yet would any refuse to make use of a Boat, or a Plank that might providentially come in his Way, thinking that to do it would be a criminal Evading the Judgment? I trow not,

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Bur, some have said to me, This Method ends to take off the fears of this Distemper from be Minds of 1 cople; and who knows of what

Spiritual Advantage thefe fears might be to them? In Answer to it I ask them, Whether GOD cannot make the Mercy of their Preservation and Recovery in this Way of Spiritual Advantage to them also, and by that lead them to Repentance & And, I truly hope, the Salvation of GOD bestow'd upon some in this way, as well as the other, will have a gracious fanctifying Effect upon them, under the powerful working of the Spirit of Grace. I was glad to fee the ferious Frames Some of them were in at the very time, how much affected they feem'd to be with the favour of GOD to there; what a good Profession of holy Resolution, some of them made. would take this Opportunity to call upon them from GOD to remember the fame, and to be daily performing their Vows.

Some Object against the Practice because of the Unbappy Consequent of it among us; the Feuds and Consention, Sin and Mischief that it has occasioned. — Of this, I hope, I am a mournful Spectator; And it has made me sundry times ready to take up that Wish, Ob that I had Wings take a Dove! And I must freely declare, that I look upon that Spirit of Party and Division that is reigning among us, to be a forer Judgment of GOD upon us, than the Diste mper which has so distressed us. But yet, I am far from thinking that the Badness of the ibing in it's self is to be argu'd of infered from this liftest of it. For does not

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the fame Effect attend many other things questionably good in themselves, such as building of Houses for the Worship of 0D, the Choice of Ministers, and of Persons serve in the State, &c? Nay, the very eaching of the Gospel in the World, tho be the Gospel of Peace, and the Gospel of avation too, has been, and is, accidentally, thro' e Corruption of Mens hearts, and under the fluence of the envious Enemy of Mankind, he Occasion of all this; according as our aviour has foretold that it would be, fayng as Mat. 10. 34, 35. Think not that I am ome to fend Peace on Earth: I came not to fend eace but a Sword. For I am come to fet a Man variance against his Father, and the Daughter winst ber Mother, and the Daughter-in-law ainst ber Mother-in-law. And a Mans foes all be they of his own house.

Some frame an Objection against this Practice from the Decrees of GOD. They say that GOD has predetermin'd and fixed the Period of very ones life, be; or dwhich nothing shall protract is so that if this time be come Inoculation will me save the Persons life. But this Argument may as well be urgid against the Use of all whick, may even of Food, as against this Practice will believe, as my Bible teaches me, that GOD has fix'd the Period of every ones life; at last obelieve that He has done it with a light to second Causes, or that Course of Nature which He has established, the End and Means

Means are determin'd together. He that has fix'd in His own Counsel how long we shall live, has also determin'd that by such and fuch means our lives shall be continu'd to that Period of time. And how does any one know, but this is to be the appointed Means, of their Prefervation in life?

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Some have ask'd Whether we could affere them their lives in this Way? It is strange that any should put the Question! When there is none can give the Affurance of this not in the most innocent and common Means that are every day made use of: Why then shou'd they demand it in this? I know of one who died under a Vomit. Another, whom I also knew, died by pulling out a Tooth; the bleeding at the Gums after the Extraction of the Tooth could not be stopt, and in a few hours he died. And for my own part, as much as I am now for Inoculation, I am not at all fhy to fay, that a Person may miscarry under it: For GOD is Sovereign, and will keep us in a dependance upon Him in the use of all Means. But if it be safe under the common Blessing of GOD, that is sufficient to warrant me to venture upon it, when there is Occafion. Nay, if one in an hundred should die in this way, while there is Demonstration (15 there then would be) that it is ten times 35 fafe as the common way of infection. This, humbly conceive, would be sufficient to justify my going into it: Tho' I must confess, in this particular, I was once of another mind. Bur

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But Suppose I should die in the way of Inodark to me, to think that I us'd means to bring rupon my felf? This is a Question I mult onfess, has been the most affecting to me, of any that have related to this matter. But after the most ferious consideration I have bestow'd upon it, I thus think; "If a Person hen hould die under Inoculation, he dies in the this Use of the most likely means, he knew of, to lave his life in a time of common peril; he lies then in the Way of Duty, and so in GOD's Way! If the Bleffing is deny'd, he must humbly refign this his frail life unto the GOD of oth; It, Looking for the Mercy of our Lord FesusChrist ction anto Eternal Life.

few much There is one thing more faid against this it all Practice, which I am loth to take Notice of, under pecause of the --- of it; but it being so freep us wently in the Mouths of People, I cannot but ame it. Tis this, that it is originally from be Devil. Sure this is the effect of Transport, &c. Occar erves. If it be a Method of Safety, and a ld die benefit to Mankind, as hitherto it appears to ion (18 e, how came the Devil to be the Author of mes as Was he ever a Benefactor to Mankind?
This, lo: But he is a Murderer from the beginning.
justify very Age of the World produces some new in this ad ufeful Discoveries in one Profession, Art d Science or another: And, if this Discovery be referv'd for our Day, why should is not be accepted in all places with all Thankful ness? In a word, I cannot but think, it's Ori ginal deriv'd ellewhere, because my Bibli teaches me that every good & perset Gift comes down from the Father of Lights.

As to that Objection of the danger of other catching the Distemper of the Inoculated there needs only this to be said; That as 'tis to be supposed, the Practise will not be gone into till the danger of Insection becomes common in a place, so there may be Methods easily taken to prevent its hazarding others that can't yet come into it. And I think there ought to be a prudent Care in this respect.

Thus, my Friend, I have freely given you my Tho'ts about this Practice so much spoker against. I must now leave you to judge so your self; praying GOD to shew you his Way If you come into the Practice, I know you will not do it in carnal Security; for that ma provoke GOD to deny the Blessing. And, i GOD please to give it the desir'd Success you'l religiously give Glory to Him; not only for delivering you from Death, but for saving you from such a bed of Corruption, as other have many wearisome days and nights appointed them in; you'l think your self the more obtig'd to thank and praise your kind Physician (I mean the Great One) who has wro't you care by so gentle a Method.

I have no more to add but my Prayers, that you and I may be made meet for, and, in GOD's time, bro't fafe to, that World where there shall be no more Sickness, nor any more Death; where Sin, and all the penal Consequences of it, shall be done away for ever.

I am,

Your hearty Friend & Servant.

Boston, Novemb.

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